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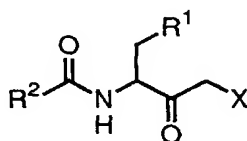
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(54) Title: **CASPASE INHIBITORS AND USES THEREOF**



(I)

(57) Abstract: This invention provides novel compounds that are effective as inhibitors of caspase and cellular apoptosis. The invention also provides methods for using the compounds to treat caspase-mediated diseases in mammals. The compounds have the general formula (I): wherein X is F or Cl; R¹ is COOH, COO(alkyl), or an isostere thereof; and R² is an aryl group.

CASPASE INHIBITORS AND USES THEREOF

This application claims the benefit of US
5 Provisional Patent Application serial number
60/147,706 filed on August 6, 1999.

Field of the Invention

This invention is in the field of medicinal
10 chemistry and relates to novel compounds, and
pharmaceutical compositions thereof, that inhibit
caspases that mediate cell apoptosis and
inflammation. The invention also relates to methods
of using the compounds and pharmaceutical
15 compositions of this invention to treat diseases
where caspase activity is implicated.

Background of the Invention

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a
principal mechanism by which organisms eliminate
20 unwanted cells. The deregulation of apoptosis,
either excessive apoptosis or the failure to undergo
it, has been implicated in a number of diseases such
as cancer, acute inflammatory and autoimmune
disorders, ischemic diseases and certain
25 neurodegenerative disorders (see generally *Science*,
1998, **281**, 1283-1312; Ellis et al., *Ann. Rev. Cell.*
Biol., 1991, **7**, 663).

Caspases are a family of cysteine protease
enzymes that are key mediators in the signaling

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pathways for apoptosis and cell disassembly
(Thornberry, *Chem. Biol.*, 1998, **5**, R97-R103). These
signaling pathways vary depending on cell type and
stimulus, but all apoptosis pathways appear to
5 converge at a common effector pathway leading to
proteolysis of key proteins. Caspases are involved
in both the effector phase of the signaling pathway
and further upstream at its initiation. The upstream
caspases involved in initiation events become
10 activated and in turn activate other caspases that
are involved in the later phases of apoptosis.

Caspase-1, the first identified caspase, is
also known as interleukin converting enzyme or
"ICE." Caspase-1 converts precursor interleukin-1 β
15 ("pIL-1 β ") to the pro-inflammatory active form by
specific cleavage of pIL-1 β between Asp-116 and
Ala-117. Besides caspase-1 there are also eleven
other known human caspases, all of which cleave
specifically at aspartyl residues. They are also
20 observed to have stringent requirements for at least
four amino acid residues on the N-terminal side of
the cleavage site.

The caspases have been classified into three
groups depending on the amino acid sequence that is
25 preferred or primarily recognized. The group of
caspases, which includes caspases 1, 4, and 5, has
been shown to prefer hydrophobic aromatic amino
acids at position 4 on the N-terminal side of the
cleavage site. Another group which includes caspases
30 2, 3 and 7, recognize aspartyl residues at both
positions 1 and 4 on the N-terminal side of the
cleavage site, and preferably a sequence of

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Asp-Glu-X-Asp. A third group, which includes
caspases 6, 8, 9 and 10, tolerate many amino acids
in the primary recognition sequence, but seem to
prefer residues with branched, aliphatic side chains
5 such as valine and leucine at position 4.

The caspases have also been grouped according
to their perceived function. The first subfamily
consists of caspases-1 (ICE), 4, and 5. These
caspases have been shown to be involved in pro-
10 inflammatory cytokine processing and therefore play
an important role in inflammation. Caspase-1, the
most studied enzyme of this class, activates the IL-
1 β precursor by proteolytic cleavage. This enzyme
therefore plays a key role in the inflammatory
15 response. Caspase-1 is also involved in the
processing of interferon gamma inducing factor (IGIF
or IL-18) which stimulates the production of
interferon gamma, a key immunoregulator that
modulates antigen presentation, T-cell activation
20 and cell adhesion.

The remaining caspases make up the second and
third subfamilies. These enzymes are of central
importance in the intracellular signaling pathways
leading to apoptosis. One subfamily consists of the
25 enzymes involved in initiating events in the
apoptotic pathway, including transduction of signals
from the plasma membrane. Members of this subfamily
include caspases-2, 8, 9 and 10. The other
subfamily, consisting of the effector caspases 3, 6
30 and 7, are involved in the final downstream cleavage
events that result in the systematic breakdown and
death of the cell by apoptosis. Caspases involved

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in the upstream signal transduction activate the downstream caspases, which then disable DNA repair mechanisms, fragment DNA, dismantle the cell cytoskeleton and finally fragment the cell.

5 Knowledge of the four amino acid sequence primarily recognized by the caspases has been used to design caspase inhibitors. Reversible tetrapeptide inhibitors have been prepared having the structure $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-[\text{P4}]-[\text{P3}]-[\text{P2}]-\text{CH}(\text{R})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ where
10 P2 to P4 represent an optimal amino acid recognition sequence and R is an aldehyde, nitrile or ketone capable of binding to the caspase cysteine sulfhydryl. Rano and Thornberry, *Chem. Biol.* **4**, 149-155 (1997); Mjalli, et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **3**, 2689-2692 (1993); Nicholson et al., *Nature* **376**, 37-43 (1995). Irreversible inhibitors based on the analogous tetrapeptide recognition sequence have been prepared where R is an acyloxymethylketone - $\text{COCH}_2\text{OCOR}'$. R' is exemplified by an optionally
20 substituted phenyl such as 2,6-dichlorobenzoyloxy and where R is COCH_2X where X is a leaving group such as F or Cl. Thornberry et al., *Biochemistry* **33**, 3934 (1994); Dolle et al., *J Med. Chem.* **37**, 563-564 (1994).

25 The utility of caspase inhibitors to treat a variety of mammalian disease states associated with an increase in cellular apoptosis has been demonstrated using peptidic caspase inhibitors. For example, in rodent models, caspase inhibitors have
30 been shown to reduce infarct size and inhibit cardiomyocyte apoptosis after myocardial infarction, to reduce lesion volume and neurological deficit

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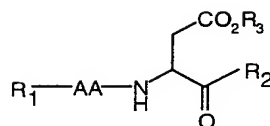
resulting from stroke, to reduce post-traumatic apoptosis and neurological deficit in traumatic brain injury, to be effective in treating fulminant liver destruction, and to improve survival after
5 endotoxic shock. Yaoita et al., *Circulation*, **97**, 276 (1998); Endres et al., *J Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism*, **18**, 238, (1998); Cheng et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, **101**, 1992 (1998); Yakovlev et al., *J Neuroscience*, **17**, 7415 (1997); Rodriquez et al., *J.*
10 *Exp. Med.*, **184**, 2067 (1996); Grobmyer et al., *Mol. Med.*, **5**, 585 (1999).

In general, the peptidic inhibitors described above are very potent against some of the caspase enzymes. However, this potency has not always been
15 reflected in cellular models of apoptosis. In addition peptide inhibitors are typically characterized by undesirable pharmacological properties such as poor oral absorption, poor stability and rapid metabolism. Plattner and
20 Norbeck, in *Drug Discovery Technologies*, Clark and Moos, Eds. (Ellis Horwood, Chichester, England, 1990).

Recognizing the need to improve the pharmacological properties of the peptidic caspase
25 inhibitors, smaller peptide inhibitors have been prepared.

WO 99/18781 (Cytovia) describes dipeptide inhibitors of apoptotic cell death having the structure

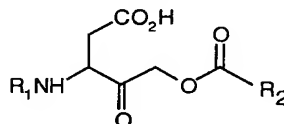
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where R_1 is an N-terminal protecting group; AA is a residue of any natural α -amino acid, or β -amino acid; R_2 is H or CH_2R_4 where R_4 is an electronegative leaving group, and R_3 is alkyl or H, provided that AA
 5 is not His, Tyr, Pro or Phe.

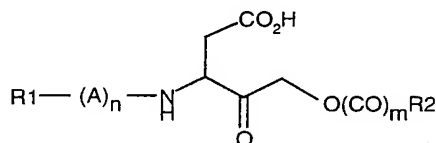
Nonpeptide inhibitors of caspase-1 have also been reported. US Patent 5,756,466 (Bemis et al.); Dolle et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **39**, 2438 (1996); Dolle et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **40**, 1941 (1997).

10 WO 98/16502 (Warner-Lambert) describes ICE (caspase-1) inhibitors having the structure



wherein R_1 is, inter alia, $\text{R}_3\text{CO}-$, R_3 is, inter alia, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-(\text{CHR})_n\text{-aryl}$,
 15 and $-(\text{CHR})_n\text{-heteroaryl}$, and R_2 is selected from various groups.

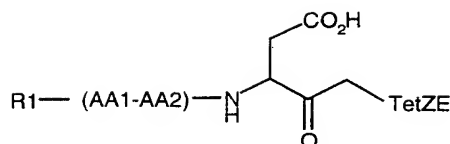
EP623592 (Sterling) describes ICE (caspase-1) inhibitors having the structure



20 wherein R_1 includes aryl and heteroaryl; A is an amino acid; n is 0-4; m is 0 or 1; and R_2 is aryl.

WO 97/24339 (Ono) describes ICE (caspase-1) inhibitors having the structure

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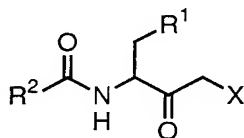


wherein R1 includes aryl and heteroaryl; AA1 and AA2 are single bonds or amino acid residues; Tet represents a tetrazole ring; Z represents alkylene, alkenylene, O, S etc; and E represents H, alkyl, etc.

While a number of caspase inhibitors have been reported, it is not clear whether they possess the appropriate pharmacological properties to be therapeutically useful. Therefore, there is a continued need for small molecule caspase inhibitors that are potent, stable, and penetrate membranes to provide effective inhibition of apoptosis *in vivo*. Such compounds would be extremely useful in treating the aforementioned diseases where caspase enzymes play a role.

Summary of the Invention

It has now been found that compounds of this invention and pharmaceutical compositions thereof are effective as inhibitors of caspases, in particular, caspase-8 and caspase-9 and cellular apoptosis. These compounds have the general formula I:



I

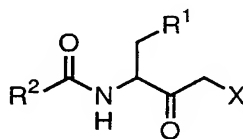
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wherein R^1 , R^2 and X are as described below. R^2 is a nonpeptidyl moiety and therefore the present caspase inhibitors are nonpeptidic. Preferred are those compounds where R^1 is COOH, R^2 is aryl and X is F.

5 The compounds of this invention are expected to have improved cell penetration and pharmacokinetic properties and, as a consequence of their potency, have improved efficacy against diseases where caspases are implicated.

10 Detailed Description of the Invention

 This invention provides novel compounds, and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, that are effective as inhibitors of caspases, in particular, caspase-8 and caspase-9 and cellular
15 apoptosis. The invention also provides methods for using the compounds to treat caspase-mediated disease states in mammals. The compounds have the general formula **I**:



20

I

wherein X is F or Cl;

R^1 is COOH, COO(alkyl), or an isostere thereof; and

R^2 is an aryl group.

 As used herein, unless otherwise indicated, the
25 term "aryl" refers to substituted or unsubstituted monocyclic or bicyclic, five to ten membered ring carbocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic groups, and partially unsaturated analogs thereof. Such groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl,

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furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, 5 indolizinyll, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyll, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyll, 1,8-naphthyridinyl, 10 pteridinyl, tetrazolyl, and chromanyl.

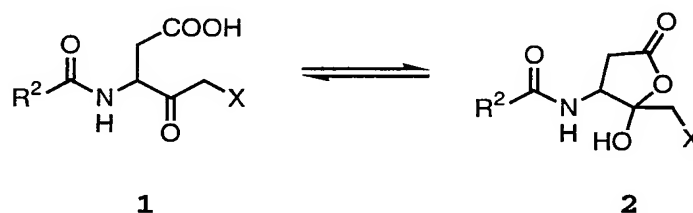
Optional substituents on the aryl ring include, but are not limited to, halo, alkyl, aralkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyaryl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, hydroxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, 15 alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylamino, alkylcarbonylalkylamino, alkylamino, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylamino, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylthio, cyano, and any two adjacent substituents taken together may optionally 20 form a fused, partially unsaturated or fully unsaturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to two heteroatoms.

As used herein, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise indicated. The term 25 "alkyl" and "alkoxy" used alone or as part of a larger moiety shall include both straight and branched chains containing one to six carbon atoms. The terms "haloalkyl" and "haloalkoxy" means alkyl or alkoxy, as the case may be, substituted with one 30 or more halogen atoms. The term "halogen" means F, Cl, Br, or I. The term "heteroatom" means N, O or S and shall include any oxidized form of nitrogen and

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sulfur, and the quaternized form of any basic nitrogen.

Isosteres or bioisosteres of carboxylic acids and esters result from the exchange of an atom or
5 group of atoms to create a new compound with similar biological properties to the parent carboxylic acid or ester. The bioisosteric replacement may be physicochemically or topologically based. An
example of an isosteric replacement for a carboxylic
10 acid is CONHSO₂(alkyl) such as CONHSO₂Me.



Compounds of this invention where R¹ is COOH are gamma ketoacids which may exist in solution as
15 either the open form 1 or the cyclized hemiketal form 2, as shown above. The representation herein of either isomeric form is meant to include the other.

Likewise it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that certain compounds of this
20 invention may exist in tautomeric forms or hydrated forms, all such forms of the compounds being within the scope of the invention. Unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include all stereochemical forms of the structure;
25 i.e., the R and S configurations for each asymmetric center. Therefore, single stereochemical isomers as well as enantiomeric and diastereomeric mixtures of the present compounds are within the scope of the

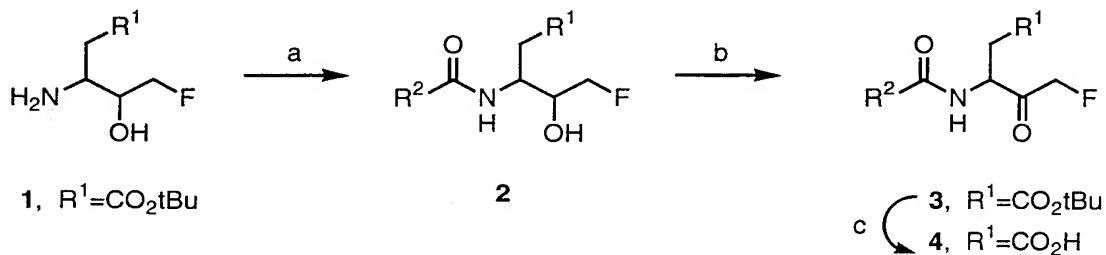
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invention. Unless otherwise stated, structures depicted herein are also meant to include compounds that differ only in the presence of one or more isotopically enriched atoms. For example, compounds
 5 having the present structures except for the replacement of a hydrogen by a deuterium or tritium, or the replacement of a carbon by a ^{13}C - or ^{14}C -enriched carbon are within the scope of this invention.

10 Preferred compounds of this invention are those compounds of formula I having one or more, and most preferably all, of the following features: (a) R^1 is COOH ; (b) R^2 is an optionally substituted group selected from phenyl, naphthyl, or a five, six, nine
 15 or ten membered heteroaryl having one or two heteroatoms; and/or (c) X is F .

The compounds of this invention may be prepared in general by methods known to those skilled in the art for analogous compounds, as
 25 illustrated by the general Scheme I below and by the preparative examples shown below.

Scheme I



30

a) $\text{R}^2\text{COOH}/\text{EDC}/\text{HOBT}/\text{DMAP}$; (b) Dess-Martin; (c) TFA

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The starting aminoalcohol **1** may be obtained according to the method of Revesz et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1994, **35**, 9693. Treatment of **1** according to step (a) with an appropriately substituted carboxylic acid, R^2COOH , in the presence of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and dimethylaminopyridine provides the hydroxyamide **2**. Dess-Martin oxidation of **2** (step b) results in the ketoamide **3**, which may be de-esterified with TFA (step c) to the desired carboxylic acid **4**.

The compounds of this invention are designed to inhibit, either directly or indirectly, caspases that promote apoptosis. Therefore, the compounds of this invention may be assayed for their ability to inhibit caspase activity and apoptosis. Assays for each of the activities are known in the art and are described below in detail in the Testing section.

According to another embodiment, the invention provides a composition comprising a compound of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as described above, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

If pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention are utilized in these compositions, those salts are preferably derived from inorganic or organic acids and bases. Included among such acid salts are the following: acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, benzene sulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate, camphorate, camphor sulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate,

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ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucoheptanoate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, 5 methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, oxalate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenyl-propionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, succinate, tartrate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Base salts include ammonium salts, 10 alkali metal salts, such as sodium and potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts, such as calcium and magnesium salts, salts with organic bases, such as dicyclohexylamine salts, N-methyl-D-glucamine, and salts with amino acids such as arginine, lysine, 15 and so forth.

Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups may be quaternized with such agents as lower alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chloride, bromides and iodides; dialkyl sulfates, 20 such as dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl and diamyl sulfates, long chain halides such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl chlorides, bromides and iodides, aralkyl halides, such as benzyl and phenethyl bromides and others. Water or oil-soluble 25 or dispersible products are thereby obtained.

The compounds utilized in the compositions and methods of this invention may also be modified by appending appropriate functionalities to enhance selective biological properties. Such modifications 30 are known in the art and include those which increase biological penetration into a given biological system (e.g., blood, lymphatic system,

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central nervous system), increase oral availability, increase solubility to allow administration by injection, alter metabolism and alter rate of excretion.

5 Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that may be used in these compositions include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, 10 glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc 15 salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, 20 polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

According to a preferred embodiment, the compositions of this invention are formulated for pharmaceutical administration to a mammal, preferably a human being.

25 Such pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. The term "parenteral" as used 30 herein includes subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intra-synovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intrahepatic,

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intralesional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques. Preferably, the compositions are administered orally, intraperitoneally or intravenously.

- 5 Sterile injectable forms of the compositions of this invention may be aqueous or oleaginous suspension. These suspensions may be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents.
- 10 The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and
- 15 solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed
- 20 including synthetic mono- or di-glycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural
- pharmaceutically-acceptable oils, such as olive oil
- 25 or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant, such These oil solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or
- 30 dispersant, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or similar dispersing agents which are commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceutically acceptable

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dosage forms including emulsions and suspensions. Other commonly used surfactants, such as Tweens, Spans and other emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms may also be used for the purposes of formulation.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be orally administered in any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, capsules, tablets, aqueous suspensions or solutions. In the case of tablets for oral use, carriers that are commonly used include lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried corn starch. When aqueous suspensions are required for oral use, the active ingredient is combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening, flavoring or coloring agents may also be added.

Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. These may be prepared by mixing the agent with a suitable non-irritating excipient that is solid at room temperature but liquid at rectal temperature and therefore will melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials include cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered topically,

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especially when the target of treatment includes areas or organs readily accessible by topical application, including diseases of the eye, the skin, or the lower intestinal tract. Suitable
5 topical formulations are readily prepared for each of these areas or organs.

Topical application for the lower intestinal tract can be effected in a rectal suppository formulation (see above) or in a suitable
10 enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches may also be used.

For topical applications, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the active component
15 suspended or dissolved in one or more carriers. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene
20 compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active components suspended or dissolved in one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Suitable
25 carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

For ophthalmic use, the pharmaceutical
30 compositions may be formulated as micronized suspensions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, or, preferably, as solutions in isotonic, pH

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adjusted sterile saline, either with or without a preservative such as benzylalkonium chloride.

Alternatively, for ophthalmic uses, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in an ointment such as petrolatum.

5

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered by nasal aerosol or inhalation. Such compositions are prepared according to techniques well known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and may be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other conventional solubilizing or dispersing agents.

The above-described compositions are particularly useful in therapeutic applications relating to caspase-mediated diseases, such as those associated with abnormally high apoptosis. Such diseases include stroke, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, meningitis, Alzheimers disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Kennedy's disease, prion disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure and various other forms of acute and chronic heart disease, atherosclerosis, ageing, burns, organ transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, hepatitis-B, -C, G, various forms of liver disease including acute alcoholic hepatitis, yellow fever, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, glomerulonephritis, renal disease, H.

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pylori-associated gastric and duodenal ulcer disease, HIV infection, tuberculosis, alopecia, diabetes, sepsis, Shigellosis, uveitis, inflammatory peritonitis, pancreatitis, erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves disease, autoimmune gastritis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, HIV-related encephalitis, myasthenia gravis, small bowel inchemia in disease or post surgery, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, myelodysplastic syndrome, acute and chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome. The compounds and compositions are also useful in treating complications associated with coronary artery bypass grafts and as a component of immunotherapy for the treatment of various forms of cancer.

The amount of compound present in the above-described compositions should be sufficient to cause a detectable decrease in the severity of the disease or in caspase activity and/or cell
5 apoptosis, as measured by any of the assays described in the examples.

The compounds of this invention are also useful in methods for preserving cells, such as may be needed for an organ transplant or for preserving
10 blood products. Similar uses for caspase inhibitors have been reported (Schierle et al., Nature Medicine, 1999, 5, 97). The method involves treating the cells or tissue to be preserved with a solution comprising the caspase inhibitor. The
15 amount of caspase inhibitor needed will depend on

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the effectiveness of the inhibitor for the given cell type and the length of time required to preserve the cells from apoptotic cell death.

According to another embodiment, the
5 compositions of this invention may further comprise another therapeutic agent. Such agents include, but are not limited to, thrombolytic agents such as tissue plasminogen activator and streptokinase. When a second agent is used, the second agent may be
10 administered either as a separate dosage form or as part of a single dosage form with the compounds or compositions of this invention.

It should also be understood that a specific dosage and treatment regimen for any
15 particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and the judgment of the
20 treating physician and the severity of the particular disease being treated. The amount of active ingredients will also depend upon the particular compound and other therapeutic agent, if present, in the composition.

25 In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating a mammal, having one of the aforementioned diseases, comprising the step of administering to said mammal a pharmaceutically acceptable composition described above. In this
30 embodiment, if the patient is also administered another therapeutic agent or caspase inhibitor, it may be delivered together with the compound of this

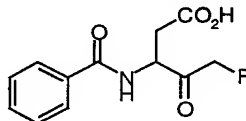
-21-

invention in a single dosage form, or, as a separate dosage form. When administered as a separate dosage form, the other caspase inhibitor or agent may be administered prior to, at the same time as, or
 5 following administration of a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a compound of this invention.

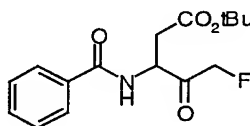
In order that this invention be more fully understood, the following preparative and testing
 10 examples are set forth. These examples are for the purpose of illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any way.

Example 1

15 3-Benzoylamino-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



Step A: 3-Benzoylamino-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid tert-butyl ester



20 1,1,1-Triacetoxy-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benzodioxol-3 (1H)-one (273mg, 0.64mmol) was added in one portion to a stirred solution of
 3-benzoylamino-5-fluoro-4-hydroxy-pentanoic acid
 25 tert-butyl ester (100mg, 0.32mmol) (prepared from benzoic acid and 3-amino-5-fluoro-4-hydroxy-pentanoic acid tert-butyl ester using standard coupling procedures eg. HOBT, DMAP, and EDC) in dry

-22-

dichloromethane (DCM) (2ml) at 0°C. The mixture was brought to room temperature (r.t.) during 16h, diluted with EtOAc, then poured into a 1:1 mixture of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate and saturated aqueous sodium thiosulphate. The organic layer was removed and the aqueous layer re-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (30% EtOAc in hexane) to afford the title compound as a colourless gum (94mg, 95%): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (2H, m), 7.50 (4H, m), 5.2 (3H, m), 2.95 (2H, m), 1.45 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 203.19, 203.02, 171.02, 167.57, 133.54, 133.04, 132.60, 129.16, 127.97, 127.53, 85.52, 83.70, 82.80, 53.13, 53.03, 36.63, 36.61, 28.44, 28.37; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -232.09(t, J 49Hz).

Step B: 3-Benzoylamino-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

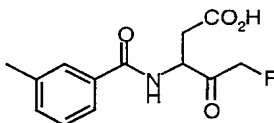
Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) (10ml) was added to a stirred ice cold solution of above prepared 3-benzoylamino-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid *tert*-butyl ester (600mg, 1.94mmol) in dry DCM (10ml). The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 0.5h then at r.t. for 0.5h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue redissolved in dry DCM. This process was repeated several times in order to remove excess TFA. The resulting gum was triturated with Et₂O. Filtration of the resulting suspension yielded the title compound as finely divided white powder (333mg, 68%): ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ

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12.6 (1H, br s), 8.8 (1H, br m), 7.85 (2H, m), 7.50 (3H, m), 4.90 (2H, m), 4.80 (1H, m), 2.80 (2H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 166.97, 133.72, 132.05, 128.70, 127.83, 52.64, 34.58; ^{19}F NMR (DMSO) δ -226.66(m), -230.34(m), -232.24(m); Acc. Mass; Calc. 254.0828, Found 254.0793.

Example 2

5-Fluoro-3-(3-methyl-benzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



10

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off white foam: IR (Solid) 1739 1668, 1652; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.7-4.9 (1H, m), 5.2-5.4 (2H, m), 7.3 (2H, m), 7.7-7.9 (2H, m), 8.4-9.0 (1H, m), 12.3-12.8 (1H, br s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) 21.27, 32.86, 34.58, 48.01, 52.55, 83.58, 85.35, 125.00, 125.03, 128.23, 128.33, 128.58, 128.64, 132.47, 132.66, 133.59, 134.03, 137.94, 138.03, 166.80, 167.02, 167.10, 172.14, 173.47, 202.98, 203.13; ^{19}F NMR (DMSO) δ -226.75(t), -230.5(t), -232.25(t); Acc. Mass; Calc. 268.098511, Found 268.098892.

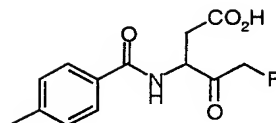
20

Example 3

5-Fluoro-3-(4-methyl-benzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

25

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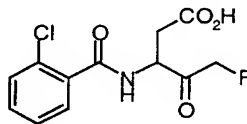


This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off white foam:

5 IR (Solid) (Solid) 1771, 1739, 1632; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.4 (3H, s), 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.8-5.0 (1H, m), 5.2-5.4 (2H, m), 7.3 (2H, m), 7.8 (2H, m), 8.4-9.0 (1H, m); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 21.34, 32.85, 34.60, 52.50, 83.57, 85.38, 127.83, 127.87, 129.17, 10 129.23, 130.78, 141.86, 142.09, 166.75, 166.79, 166.85, 172.14, 173.47, 203.03, 203.17, 203.60; ^{19}F NMR (DMSO) δ -226.75(t), -230.5(t), -232.25(t); Acc. Mass; Calc. 268.098511, Found 268.098793.

Example 4

15 3-(2-Chlorobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



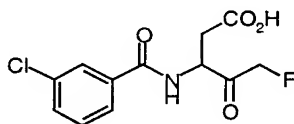
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white powder: IR (solid) 3347, 2930, 1744, 1731, 1630, 1541; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.64-2.95 (2H, m), 4.47-4.61 (0.7H, m), 4.67-4.89 (1H, m), 5.23-5.44 (1.3H, m), 7.39-7.53 (4H, m), 8.67, 9.00, 9.06 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.0, 8.0, 7.0Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.69, 34.68, 47.79, 52.42, 25 53.07, 81.47, 83.56 (d, J 179Hz), 127.37, 127.47, 129.26, 129.34, 129.98, 130.19, 130.29, 130.35,

-25-

131.41, 131.55, 136.06, 136.45, 136.48, 166.66,
166.93, 167.04, 171.99, 173.24, 173.89, 202.40,
202.54; ^{19}F NMR (DMSO) δ -226.57 (t), -230.40 (t), -
232.33 (t); Acc. Mass MH $^{+}$; Calc. 288.0439, Found
5 288.0436.

Example 5

3-(3-Chlorobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



10

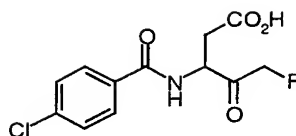
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white powder: IR (solid) 3320, 1781, 1742, 1643, 1533; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ
15 2.63-2.95 (2H, m), 4.43-4.60 (0.7H, m), 4.74-4.93 (1H, m), 5.21-5.39 (1.3H, m), 7.51-7.55 (1H, m), 7.66-7.81 (1H, m), 7.81-7.96 (2H, m), 8.69, 8.94, 9.05 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.0, 8.0, 7.0Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ
20 33.35, 34.98, 35.11, 48.75, 53.09, 53.70, 81.91, 82.38, 84.10 (d, J 179Hz), 127.21, 128.13, 131.24, 131.29, 132.26, 132.43, 134.01, 134.06, 136.10, 136.53, 136.59, 165.84, 166.03, 166.11, 172.55, 173.85, 174.91, 203.30, 203.45.

Example 6

3-(4-Chlorobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

25

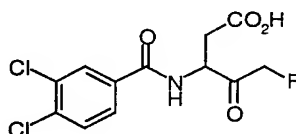
-26-



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white powder: IR (solid) 3299, 1774, 1735, 1637, 1596, 1534, 1487; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.57-2.95 (2H, m), 4.40-4.59 (0.7H, m), 4.73-4.92 (1H, m), 5.17-5.38 (1.3H, m), 7.55-7.62 (2H, m), 7.86-7.96 (2H, m), 8.63, 8.90, 9.01 (1H, 3 x d, J 8,8,7Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 33.33, 35.01, 48.66, 53.06, 53.65, 81.90 (d, J 176Hz), 82.34 (d, J 178Hz), 84.11 (d, J 178Hz), 129.28, 129.35, 130.29, 130.31, 132.83, 133.25, 133.36, 137.26, 137.45, 166.24, 166.37, 166.46, 172.59, 173.9, 174.94, 203.40, 203.54.

Example 7

3-(3,4-Dichlorobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



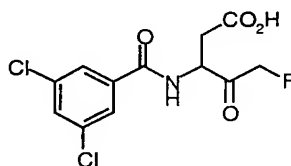
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless powder: IR (solid) 2981, 1708, 1638, 1538, 1033; ^1H (CD_3OD) δ 2.66-3.28 (2H, m), 4.41-5.35 (5H, m), 7.57-8.01 (3H, m); ^{13}C (CD_3OD) δ 33.0, 33.7, 33.8, 34.2, 48.7, 51.3, 52.9, 52.9, 80.7 (d, J 176.8), 81.6 (d, J 177.1Hz), 82.4 (d, J 178.5Hz), 84.5 (d, J 181.6Hz), 127.3, 129.8, 130.8, 130.9, 132.6, 132.7, 132.8, 133.8, 134.2, 134.9, 135.0, 135.6, 135.7,

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136.0, 136.2, 166.7, 166.8, 166.9, 167.2, 172.9,
174.0, 174.4, 174.5, 203.1 (d, J 15.7Hz).

Example 8

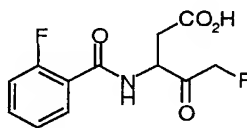
3-(3,5-Dichlorobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic 5 acid



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless
10 powder: IR (solid) 3302, 1747, 1706, 1647, 1523; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ : 2.65-2.98 (2H, m), 4.42-4.54 (0.6H, m), 4.74-4.94 (1H, m), 5.17-5.40 (1.4H, m), 7.83-7.96 (3H, m), 8.85, 9.05, 9.17 (1H, 3d), 12.39 (1H, br s); MS (FAB +ve, HR) Calculated for
15 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{FNO}_4$ (MH $^+$) 322.0049, found 322.0044.

Example 9

5-Fluoro-3-(2-fluorobenzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic 20 acid



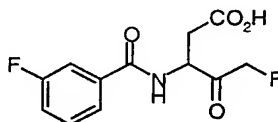
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off white foam:
IR (solid) 3204, 1785, 1645, 1612, 1530; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.68-3.25 (2H, m), 4.45-4.57 (0.6H, bd), 4.83-4.90
25 (1H, s), 5.24-5.36 (1.4H, m), 7.29-7.34 (2H, m), 7.54-7.59 (1H, m), 7.64-7.67 (1H, m), 7.96, 8.38,

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8.83 (1H, 3 x br s); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 39.76, 53.17, 85.78 (d), 117.17 (d), 123.7, 125.42 (d), 131.08, 133.82 (d), 158.91(d), 164.85, 172.60, 203.07; MS (FAB +ve, HR) Calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_4$ (MH+) 272.0734, found 272.0730.

Example 10

5-Fluoro-3-(3-fluorobenzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



10

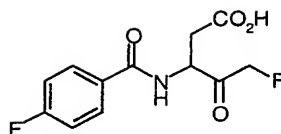
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless glass: IR (solid) 3315, 1785, 1740, 1645, 1587, 1352; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.58-2.99 (2H, m), 4.45-4.57 (0.7H, m), 4.74-4.93 (1H, s), 5.18-5.75 (1.3H, m), 7.41-7.88 (4H, m), 8.64, 8.93, 9.02 (1H, 3 x d, J 8, 8, 7Hz); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 32.84, 34.48, 34.61, 43.75, 52.08, 53.19, 81.39, 83.59, 85.37 (d, J 175Hz), 135.83, 135.88, 135.95, 136.33, 136.40, 136.48, 161.06 (d, J 240), 165.48, 165.61, 166.78, 171.03, 172.04, 173.35, 174.40, 202.50, 202.65, 202.96, 202.81; MS (FAB +ve, HR) Calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_4$ (MH+) 272.0734, found 272.0730.

25

Example 11

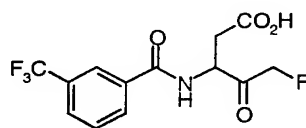
5-Fluoro-3-(4-fluorobenzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

-29-



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white powder: IR (solid) 3387, 3073, 1773, 1633, 1602, 1539, 1503; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.68-2.96 (2H, m), 4.44-4.57 (0.7H, m), 4.79-4.90 (1H, m), 5.17-5.38 (1.3H, m), 7.31-7.35 (2H, m), 7.82-7.99 (1H, m), 8.56, 8.85, 8.98 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.0, 8.0, 7.0Hz); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 33.36, 34.17, 35.16, 48.61, 52.99, 53.66, 81.93, 82.35, 84.10 (d), 116.03 (d), 116.10 (d), 130.58, 130.61, 130.99, 131.05, 131.08, 131.14, 163.69 (d), 163.79 (d), 166.27, 166.45, 172.58, 173.91, 174.94, 203.43, 203.58; MS (FAB +ve, HR) Calculated for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_4$ (MH $^+$) 272.0734, found 272.0743.

15

Example 12**5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(3-trifluoromethylbenzoylamino)-pentanoic acid**

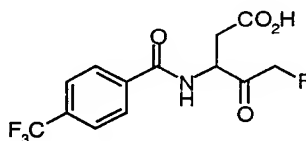
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless powder: IR (solid) 1741, 1712, 1644; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.7-5.0 (1H, m), 5.2-5.4 (2H, m), 7.7 (1H, m), 8.0 (1H, m), 8.1-8.3 (2H, m), 8.8-9.3 (1H, m); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 31.72, 33.30, 33.45, 52.13, 54.09, 80.25, 80.72, 82.00, 82.46, 84.24, 112.08, 121.79, 123.11, 123.15, 124.50, 127.21, 127.33, 127.89, 128.15, 128.21, 128.47, 128.53, 128.79, 133.34,

-30-

133.76, 133.83, 157.31, 157.68, 164.19, 164.36,
164.42, 170.90, 172.17, 173.30, 201.61, 201.75.

Example 13

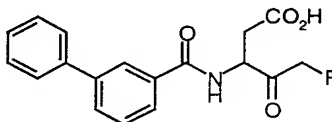
5 **5-Fluoro-3-(4-trifluoromethylbenzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a powder: IR (solid) 1772.3, 1739.6, 1644.1; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.7-5.0 (1H, m), 5.2-5.4 (2H, m), 7.8 (2H, m), 8.1 (2H, m), 8.8-9.2 (1H, m); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 32.88, 34.50, 34.62, 48.29, 52.64, 53.26, 81.40, 81.88, 83.15, 83.62, 85.40, 122.91, 125.62, 125.73, 125.77, 125.81, 128.77, 128.81, 131.45, 131.62, 131.77, 131.94, 132.08, 137.42, 137.84, 165.68, 165.83, 165.89, 172.05, 173.35, 174.37, 202.77, 202.92.

Example 14

20 **3-(Biphenyl-3-carboxamido)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**



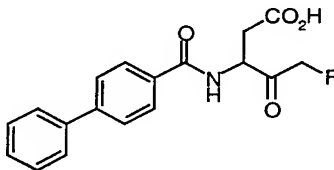
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless powder: IR (solid) 1778.0, 1745.7, 1639.7; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.8-5.0 (1H, m), 5.2-5.5 (2H, m), 7.4-8.0 (8H, m), 8.1-8.2

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(1H, m), 8.6-9.2 (1H, m) ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.93, 34.60, 52.60, 53.23, 81.49, 81.89, 83.24, 83.60, 83.65, 85.38, 125.94, 125.97, 126.01, 128.21, 129.40, 129.72, 129.77, 130.10, 130.27, 134.27, 134.72, 134.81, 139.80, 139.86, 140.61, 140.67, 166.73, 166.85, 166.91, 172.12, 173.40, 174.47, 202.91, 203.05; MS (FAB +ve, HR) Calculated for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{FNO}_4$ (MH $^{+}$) 330.114161, found 330.113907.

Example 15

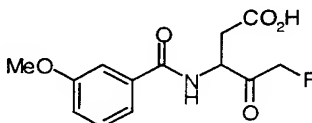
10 **3-(Biphenyl-4-carboxamido)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless solid: IR (solid) 3292, 1744, 1702, 1643, 1533; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.66-3.05 (2H, m), 4.473-4.59 (0.6H, m), 4.80-4.97 (1H, m), 5.19-5.40 (1.4H, m), 7.40-8.01 (9H, m), 8.61, 8.92, 9.02 (1H, 3d), 12.49 (1H, br s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.9, 34.6, 48.1, 52.6, 82.5, 84.5 (d, J 178.6Hz), 126.9, 126.9, 127.3, 128.5, 128.6, 129.4, 132.4, 132.8, 139.4, 139.5, 143.4, 143.5, 166.6, 172.2, 173.5, 203.1 (J 14.4Hz).

Example 16

25 **5-Fluoro-3-(3-methoxybenzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

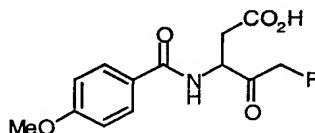


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This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off white foam: IR (solid) 2923, 2848, 1793, 1737, 1650, 1542, 1040; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.60-3.05 (2H, m), 3.80 (3H, s),
5 4.35-4.58 (0.66H, m), 4.73-4.90 (1H, m), 5.16-5.37 (1.33H, m), 7.10-7.18 (1H, m), 7.37-7.55 (3H, m), 8.51, 8.81, 8.93 (1H, 3d, J 8.0, 8.2, 7.1Hz); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 32.83, 34.54, 52.56, 55.68, 83.57, 85.34, 113.03, 117.72, 117.93, 120.06, 129.82, 129.89,
10 134.96, 135.44, 159.54, 166.71, 172.103, 202.91, 203.05.

Example 17

5-Fluoro-3-(4-methoxy-benzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



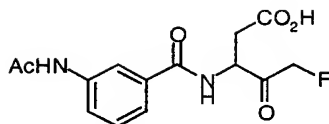
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless powder: IR (solid) 3271, 1786, 1734, 1640, 1607, 1503, 1261, 1176; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.60-3.05 (2H, m),
20 3.80 (3H, s), 4.35-4.58 (0.66H, m), 4.73-4.92 (1H, m), 5.16-5.37 (1.33, m), 7.02 (2H, d, J 8.9Hz), 7.82-7.90 (2H, m), 8.34, 8.67, 8.78 (1H, 3d, J 8.0, 8.4, 7.0Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 34.69, 52.55, 113.92, 129.74, 162.31, 167.71.

25

Example 18

2-(3-Acetylamino-benzoylamino)-4-fluoro-3-oxo-butyric acid

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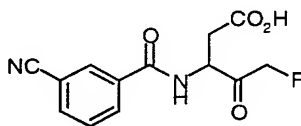


This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off white powder: IR (solid) 3267, 1747, 1718, 1642, 1598,

5 1537; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.06 (3H, s), 2.65 (1H, dd, J 16.8, 7.3Hz), 2.89 (1H, dd, J 16.8, 6.1Hz), 4.50 (m, J 46.9Hz), 4.83, 4.87 (1H, 2m), 5.27 (m), 7.38-8.01 (5H, m), 8.47, 8.90 (1H, 2d, J 8.0, 7.1Hz), 10.10 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 24.8, 35.1, 53.1, 84.9 (d, J 178.8Hz), 119.3, 122.6, 123.0, 129.5, 134.8, 140.3, 167.5, 169.4, 172.6, 203.5 (d, J 14.2Hz); Calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{FN}_2\text{O}_5$ (MH $^+$) 311.1043, found 311.1038.

Example 19

15 3-(3-Cyanobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white foam: IR (solid) 3360, 3119, 2935, 1747, 1706, 1639, 1537, 1189; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.58-3.02 (2H, m), 4.40-4.65 (0.66H, m), 4.73-4.95 (1H, m), 5.17-5.42 (1.33H, m), 7.66-8.33 (4H, m), 8.80, 9.03, 9.14 (3d, J 8.1, 8.6, 7.2Hz), 12.52 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.92, 34.46, 52.57, 83.63, 85.40, 111.86, 118.64, 130.23,

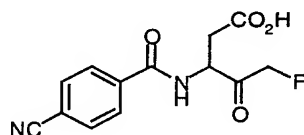
-34-

131.45, 132.71, 132.71, 134.62, 135.36, 135.51,
165.21, 172.02, 173.29, 202.73, 202.89.

Example 20

3-(4-Cyano benzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic

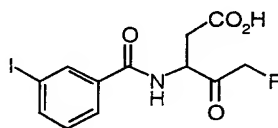
5 **acid**



This was prepared using procedures similar to those
described in Example 1 to provide a white powder: IR
10 (solid) 3093, 2238 (CN), 1778, 1650, 1537, 1265,
1184, 1055; ^1H (DMSO) δ 2.58-2.90 (2H, m), 4.40-4.60
(0.66H, m), 4.80-4.95 (1H, m), 5.17-5.41 (1.33H,
m), 7.93-8.05 (4H, m), 8.84, 9.09, 9.19 (3d, J 8.1,
8.6, 7.2Hz), 12.45 (1H, brs); ^{13}C (DMSO) δ 32.86,
15 34.44, 52.62, 56.36, 83.60, 85.38, 114.39, 118.62,
128.68, 132.81, 137.60, 138.02, 165.67, 171.99,
173.29, 202.69, 202.83.

Example 21

20 **5-Fluoro-3-(3-iodo-benzoylamino)-4-oxo-pentanoic**
acid



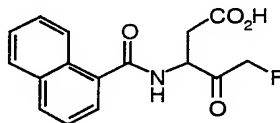
This was prepared using procedures similar to those
25 described in Example 1 to provide a colourless
powder: IR (solid) 1635.3, 1708.9, 1741.9; ^1H NMR
(DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (2H, m), 4.7-5.0

-35-

(1H, m), 5.2-5.4 (2H, m), 7.3 (1H, m), 7.8-8.0 (2H, m), 8.2 (1H, m), 8.6-9.0 (1H, m), 12.4-12.5 (1H, br s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.86, 34.49, 34.60, 48.22, 52.58, 53.22, 81.41, 81.89, 83.15, 83.58, 83.65, 85.35, 94.96, 127.39, 130.91, 135.65, 136.02, 136.08, 140.42, 140.59, 165.29, 165.44, 165.52, 172.02, 173.32, 174.39, 202.78, 202.92.

Example 22

5-Fluoro-3-(naphthyl-1-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

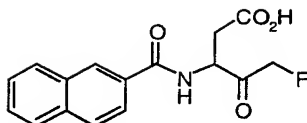


This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless solid: IR (solid) 3252, 1752, 1706, 1650, 1511, 1322; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.58-3.05 (2H, m), 4.50-4.79 (0.6H, m), 4.80-5.05 (1H, m), 5.26-5.55 (1.33H, m), 7.48-8.77 (4H, m), 7.90-8.30 (3H, m), 8.78, 9.10 (2d, J 7.7, and 7.0Hz), 12.56 (1H, brs); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 30.97, 32.84, 48.08, 53.08, 83.22, 85.42, 125.25, 125.60, 125.75, 125.89, 125.96, 126.60, 126.65, 127.10, 127.17, 127.22, 128.58, 130.05, 130.48, 130.60, 133.46, 133.82, 134.09, 134.31, 168.85, 169.23, 172.09, 173.35, 174.16, 202.95, 203.10.

Example 23

5-Fluoro-3-(naphthyl-2-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid

-36-



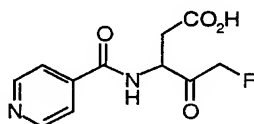
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a compound having:

5 ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.60-3.10 (m, 2H), 4.44-4.68 (m, 0.66H), 4.80-5.01 (m, 1H), 5.17-5.42 (m, 1.33H), 7.59-8.18 (m, 6H), 8.45-8.53 (m, 1H), 8.71, 9.02, 9.11 (3d, J 8.1, 8.4, 7.1Hz), 12.52 (brs, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 34.68, 52.67, 83.64, 85.42, 124.63, 127.25, 128.04, 128.15, 128.32, 128.36, 1129.25, 132.42, 134.72, 167.09, 172.14.

Example 24

5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(pyridyl-4-carboxamido)-pentanoic acid trifluoroacetate salt

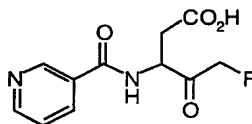
15



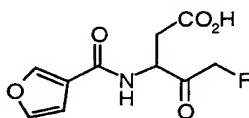
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless solid: IR (Solid) 1739, 1731, 1715, 1667; ^1H NMR

20 (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, m), 4.8-5.0(1H, m), 5.2-5.4(2H, m), 7.9(2H, m), 8.8(2H, m), 9.0-9.4(1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 33.35, 34.89, 35.05, 48.81, 53.06, 53.74, 82.33, 83.59, 84.12, 85.90, 122.80, 142.22, 142.72, 150.02, 150.16, 165.48, 165.59, 165.68, 172.49, 172.76, 203.07, 203.21.

-37-

Example 25**5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(pyridyl-3-carboxamido)-pentanoic acid trifluoroacetate salt**

5 This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colourless powder: IR (Solid) 1780, 1739, 1667; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.0(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, m), 4.8-5.0(1H, m), 5.2-5.4(2H, m), 7.6(1H, m), 8.3(1H, m), 8.8(1H, m),
10 8.9(1H, m), 9.1(1H, m), 9.3(1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 33.45, 35.05, 35.14, 53.03, 53.70, 81.94, 82.35, 83.68, 84.11, 85.89, 124.75, 130.14, 130.51, 137.12, 137.19, 148.63, 148.72, 152.06, 152.13, 152.30, 165.61, 165.73, 172.50, 173.75, 203.19, 203.33; MS
15 (HR) calculated for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{F}$ 255.078110, found 255.078003.

Example 26**5-Fluoro-3-(furyl-3-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

20

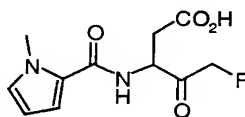
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off-white solid: IR (Solid) 1779, 1742, 1639; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ
25 2.6-3.0(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, m), 4.7-5.0(1H, m), 5.2-5.4(2H, m), 6.9(1H, m), 7.8(1H, m), 8.3(1H, m), 8.5-8.7(1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.86, 34.63, 34.71,

-38-

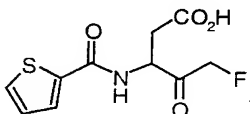
47.51, 51.90, 52.58, 81.41, 81.65, 83.15, 83.41,
 83.56, 85.34, 103.35, 109.30, 122.05, 122.45,
 122.48, 144.49, 144.58, 145.98, 146.03, 146.21,
 161.99, 162.21, 162.30, 172.09, 173.35, 174.47,
 5 202.91, 203.05.

Example 27**5-Fluoro-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrolyl-2-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

10



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off-white glass: IR (solid) 2941, 1780, 1739, 1631, 1539; ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.56-2.77 (1H, m), 2.85-2.96 (1H, m),
 15 3.82 (3H, s), 4.41-4.5.10 (2H, m), 5.17-5.22 (0.5H, m), 5.25-5.30 (0.5H, m), 6.03 (1H, s), 6.84 (1H, s), 6.94-6.96 (1H, m), 7.93, 8.29, 8.39 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.0, 8.0, and 7.0Hz); ¹³C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.85, 34.73, 35.01, 36.49, 36.57, 47.23, 51.99, 52.45, 79.90(d, J
 20 171Hz), 81.69 (d, J 177Hz), 83.50 (d, J 178Hz), 107.09, 107.21, 108.39, 113.38, 113.76, 116.36, 124.66, 125.09, 128.62, 128.88, 130.46, 161.67, 172.20, 173.48, 174.51, 203.11, 203.25.

Example 28**5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(thienyl-2-carboxamido)-pentanoic acid**

-39-

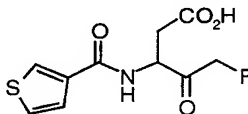
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless solid:

IR (solid) 1777, 1742, 1629; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ
2.6-3.0(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, d), 4.8-4.9(1H, m),
5 5.2-5.4(2H, d), 7.2(1H, m), 7.8-8.0(2H, m),
8.5-9.0(1H, m), 12-13.5(1H, br s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ
32.83, 34.58, 34.68, 52.31, 53.02, 81.36, 81.71,
83.11, 83.47, 83.55, 85.32, 128.28, 128.33, 128.38,
129.20, 129.54, 131.77, 132.03, 138.74, 139.26,
10 139.37, 161.44, 161.68, 161.73, 172.04, 173.31,
174.41, 202.81, 202.95; MS (HR) calculated for
 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_4\text{FS}$ 260.039283, found 260.039177.

Example 29

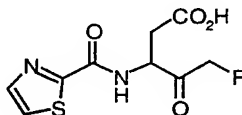
5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(thienyl-3-carboxamido)-pentanoic acid

15 acid



This was prepared was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a
20 colorless solid: IR (Solid) 1774, 1626; ^1H NMR (DMSO)
 δ 2.6-3.0(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, d), 4.7-4.9(1H, m),
5.2-5.4(2H, d), 7.5-7.7(2H, m), 8.2(1H, m),
8.4-8.8(1H, m), 11.5-13.5(1H, br s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ
32.84, 34.60, 34.70, 52.20, 52.83, 81.43, 81.73,
25 83.17, 83.49, 83.56, 85.33, 127.02, 127.22, 127.26,
127.29, 127.34, 129.80, 130.14, 136.76, 137.26,
162.37, 162.55, 162.61, 172.10, 173.39, 174.49,
202.93, 203.07, 203.59, 204.52; MS (HR) calculated
for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_4\text{FS}$ 260.039283, found 260.039124.

-40-

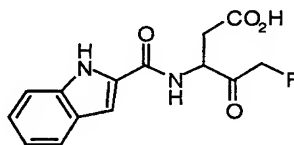
Example 30**5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(thiazolyl-2-carboxamido)-pentanoic acid**

5

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide an off-white gum:

IR (semi-solid) 1792, 1744, 1660; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.2(2H, m), 4.4-4.6(2H, m), 4.7-5.0(1H, m),
10 5.2-5.5(2H, m), 7.9-8.1(2H, m), 8.7-9.5(1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 33.05, 34.51, 34.62, 47.85, 52.56, 53.17, 81.62, 83.37, 83.47, 85.28, 126.51, 126.75, 144.31, 144.36, 144.41, 159.57, 159.65, 62.86, 163.08, 172.15, 173.21, 202.23, 202.38.

15

Example 31**5-Fluoro-3-(1H-indolyl-2-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a colorless solid:

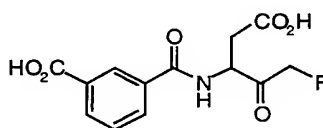
IR (solid) 3363, 1790, 1598, 1580, 1534, 1457, 1432, 1204, 1149, 1066, 1050, 750; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 8.40, 7.85 (1H, 2 x m), 8.15 (2H, m); 7.4 (1H, m), 7.15 (2H, m), 5.25, 4.50(2H, 2 x m), 5.0, 4.80 (1H, 2 x
25 m), 3.32, 2.90, 2.68(2H, 3 x m) ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 202.04, 201.90, 170.85, 163.59, 134.95, 127.62,

-41-

124.88, 120.91, 119.73, 119.46, 110.78, 108.13,
83.87, 82.09, 50.45, 33.45.

Example 32

5 **3-(3-Carboxybenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic**
 acid

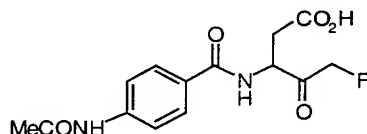


This was prepared using procedures similar to those
10 described in Example 1 to provide a fluffy white
solid: IR (solid) 1642, 1707; ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.1
(2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (0.7H, m), 4.8-5.0 (1H, m), 5.2-5.4
(1.4H, m), 7.6 (1H, m), 8.1-8.2 (2H, m), 8.5-8.6 (1H,
m), 8.7-9.2 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.84, 34.52,
15 34.61(CH₂), 52.62, 53.23(CH), 81.40, 81.92, 83.15,
83.57, 83.67, 85.35 (CH₂F), 128.43, 128.50, 129.13
(ArCH), 131.32, 131.38 (ArC), 132.09, 132.52, 132.68
(ArCH), 134.00, 134.44, 134.49 (ArC), 166.00,
166.16, 166.21, 167.13, 167.17, 167.19, 172.06,
20 173.38, 174.42, 202.85, 202.99 (CO).

Example 33

3-(4-Methylamidobenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic
 acid

25



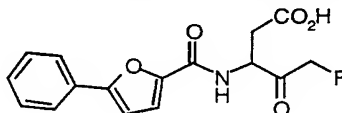
This was prepared using procedures similar to those
described in Example 1 to provide a brown powder: IR

-42-

(solid) 3267, 1747, 1717, 1641, 1597, 1537, 1395; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.07 (3H, s), 2.65 (1H, dd, J 16.8 and 7.3Hz), 2.89 (1H, dd, J 16.8 and 6.1Hz), 4.49 (2H, m, J 46.1Hz, minor isomer), 4.79 and 4.89 (1H, 2m),
 5 5.25/5.26 (2H, 2dd, J 46.6 and 18.0 / 46.8 and 16.7Hz, major isomer), 7.67 (2H, d, J 8.7Hz), 7.82 (2H, d, J 8.8Hz), 7.84 (1H, d, J 8.8Hz), 8.38/8.81 (1H, 2d, J 8.1/7.1Hz), 10.18/10.19 (1H, 2s); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 25.0 (CH_3), 35.1 (CH_2), 53.0 (CH), 85.0 (d, J 178.7Hz, CH_2F), 118.9 (ArCH \times 2), 122.6 (ArCH),
 10 128.3 (ArC), 129.3 (ArCH \times 2), 143.3 (ArC), 167.0 (CO), 169.6 (CO), 172.7 (CO), 203.6 (d, J 14.6Hz, CO).

Example 34

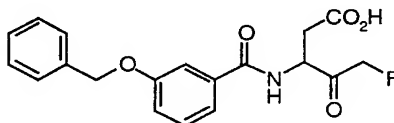
15 **5-Fluoro-3-(5-phenyl-furyl-2-carboxamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**



This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to provide a white foam: IR (solid) 1786, 1736, 1637, 1593, 1543, 1477; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.60-3.00 (2H, m), 4.80-4.99 (1H, m), 5.09-5.44 (2H, m), 7.18 (1H, d, J 3.6Hz), 7.26 (1H, d, J 3.5Hz), 7.56 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 7.94 (2H, d, J 8.5Hz), 8.78-9.02 (1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 31.39, 33.21 (CH_2), 50.60, 51.14 (CH), 82.04, 83.82 (CH_2), 104.47, 115.39, 115.51 (ArCH), 124.99 (ArCH), 126.97, 127.02 (ArC), 127.89 (ArCH), 132.07, 132.11 (ArC), 145.13, 145.46 (ArC), 152.57, 152.70 (ArC),

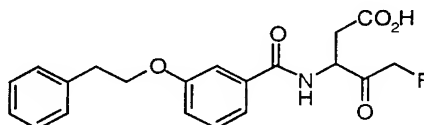
-43-

156.33, 156.47 (CO), 170.65, 171.87 (CO), 201.89, 201.33 (CO).

Example 35**3-(3-Benzyloxybenzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to give a white foam: IR (solid) 3327, 1786, 1743, 1641, 1581, 1531, 1481, 1292, 1227, 1049; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.66 (1H, dd, J 16.8, 7.4Hz), 2.83-3.01 (1H, m), 4.39-4.59 (0.66H, m), 4.72-4.95 (1H, m), 5.16 (2H, s), 5.18-5.40 (1.33H, m), 7.13-7.59 (9H, m), 8.53, 8.82, 8.94 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.1, 8.5, 7.1Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.82, 34.53 (CH_2), 48.06, 52.56, 53.11 (CH), 69.76 (CH_2), 81.82, 83.57, 85.34 (CH_2), 104.23, 104.42 (ArC), 114.11, 118.30, 120.31 (ArCH), 128.10, 128.27, 128.81, 129.85, 129.93 (ArCH), 134.95, 135.42, 137.13 (ArC), 166.42, 166.56, 166.63, 172.11, 173.44 (CO), 202.94, 203.08 (CO).

5

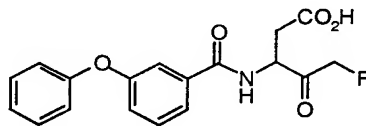
Example 36**3-(3-(2-Phenylethoxy)benzoylamino)-5-fluoro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

-44-

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to give a white foam: IR (solid) 1793, 1742, 1634, 1583, 1527, 1291, 1235, 1194, 1055, 927; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.66 (1H, dd, J 16.8, 7.4Hz), 2.83-3.01 (1H, m), 3.06 (2H, t, J 6.8Hz), 4.25 (2H, t, J 6.8Hz), 4.39-4.59 (0.66H, m), 4.72-4.95 (1H, m), 5.18-5.40 (1.33H, m), 7.09-7.52 (9H, m), 8.52, 8.80, 8.93 (1H, 3 x d, J 8.1, 8.5, 7.0Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 31.32, 33.05, 33.78 (2 x CH_2), 46.56, 51.09, 51.66 (CH), 67.22 (CH_2), 82.09, 83.87 (CH_2), 112.10, 116.57, 116.80, 118.75, 125.20, 127.22, 127.85, 128.38, 128.45 (ArCH), 133.44, 133.92, 133.99, 137.16 (ArC), 164.99, 165.13, 165.19, 170.66, 171.96, 173.02 (CO), 201.45, 201.59 (CO).

Example 37

5-Fluoro-4-oxo-3-(3-phenoxybenzoylamino)-pentanoic acid



5

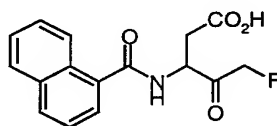
This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to give a off-white powder: IR (solid) 1643, 1744, 1782; ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.6-3.3 (2H, m), 4.4-4.6 (0.8H, m), 4.7-4.9 (1H, m), 5.1-5.4 (1.2H, m), 7.0 (2H, m), 7.1-7.2 (2H, m), 7.4-7.6 (4H, m), 7.6-7.7 (1H, m), 8.5-9.0 (1H, m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 32.82, 34.50, 34.60 (CH_2), 52.58, 53.18 (CH), 81.39, 81.87, 83.14, 83.57, 83.62, 85.35 (CH_2), 117.82, 117.96, 119.04, 119.09, 119.15, 121.99,

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122.18, 122.24, 122.84, 122.89, 124.11, 124.18,
130.46, 130.54 (ArCH), 135.48, 135.96, 136.05 (ArC),
156.66, 156.79, 157.00, 157.10, 165.96, 166.11,
166.15, 172.06, 173.37, 174.41, 180.59, 202.86,
203.00 (CO).

Example 38

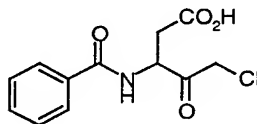
5-Fluoro-3-(1-naphthylacetamido)-4-oxo-pentanoic acid



5

This was prepared using procedures similar to those described in Example 1 to give a yellow gum: ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.59-2.90 (2H, m), 3.99 (2H, s), 4.27-4.48 (0.5H, m), 4.58-4.69 (1H, m), 5.13 (1.5H, m, J 46.9Hz), 7.42-7.56 (4H, m), 7.82-7.84 (1H, m), 7.92-7.94 (1H, m), 8.03-8.08 (1H, m), 8.48, 8.78 (1H, 2 x d, J 8.1, 7.3Hz); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) δ 34.9 (CH_2), 39.5 (CH_2), 52.2 (CH), 84.2 (d, J 178.7Hz, CH_2F), 124.4 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 132.3 (C), 132.6 (C), 133.7 (C), 171.1 (CO), 172.1 (CO), 202.8 (d, J 14.6Hz, CO).

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Example 39**3-Benzoylamino-5-chloro-4-oxo-pentanoic acid**

5 This was prepared from 3-benzoylamino-5-chloro-4-oxo-
-pentanoic acid *tert*-butyl ester using a procedure
similar to that described in Method B to give
colourless crystals: ^1H NMR (DMSO) δ 2.68 (1H, dd),
2.90 (1H, dd), 3.85 (0.1H, m), 4.67 (0.9H, s), 4.90
10 (1H, m), 7.46 (2H, m), 7.55 (1H, m), 7.88 (2H, m),
8.99 (1H, d); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO) 35.00 (CH_2), 48.21 (CH_2),
104.81, 127.81, 129.31, 132.09 (ArCH), 166.99 (CO),
172.68 (CO), 200.11 (CO).

TESTING15 **Caspase-8 Assay**

The assay for caspase-8 activity was based
on the cleavage of a fluorogenic substrate by
recombinant, purified human caspase-8 essentially
according to the method described by Garcia-Calvo et
20 al (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:32608-32613.

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Materials

Assay Buffer: 10mM Tris-HCl (Sigma T-3038), 1mM dithiothreitol (DTT) (Calbiochem 233153), 0.1% CHAPS (Sigma C-3023), pH 7.5.

- 5 Purified recombinant human Caspase-8. Substrate (acetyl-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp-amino-4-methyl coumarin, AcDEVD-AMC) (Bachem, I-1660). Serial dilution of test compound in DMSO (Sigma D-2650).

10 Method

- 70 microliters (μ l) assay buffer, 20 μ l of substrate and 5 μ l of the inhibitor solution were added to the wells of a 96-well microtiter assay plate giving a final concentration of 1.5nM
- 15 caspase-8 and 10 μ M substrate. The plate was incubated at 50°C for 15 minutes in a thermostatically controlled plate warmer (Wesbart, UK). The reaction was then started by the addition of enzyme directly to the wells. The reaction was
- 20 monitored continuously for 20 minutes in a fluorimeter (SPECTRAMax Gemini, Molecular Devices) at 37°C by following the release of AMC fluorophor at an excitation wavelength of 390nm and an emission wavelength of 460nm. For each well, the observed
- 25 rate of enzyme inactivation at a particular inhibitor concentration, k_{obs} , was computed by direct fits of the data to the equation derived by Thornberry et al., (1994, *Biochemistry* **33**, 3943-3939) using a non-linear least squares analysis
- 30 computer program (PRISM 2.0, Graph Pad Software). To obtain the second order rate constant, k_{inact} , k_{obs} values were plotted against their respective

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inhibitor concentrations and k_{inact} values were subsequently calculated by computerized linear regression.

Table 1 below shows inhibition of caspase-8 activity for selected compounds of this invention, as determined by the above method. The activity of each compound is rated according to its K_{inact} (1/M/s) value. Compounds having a k_{inact} (1/M/s) greater than 60,000 are rated "A", compounds having a k_{inact} between 40,000 and 60,000 are rated "B" and compounds having a k_{inact} less than 40,000 are rated "C".

Table 1. Caspase-8 Activity

Example No.	K_{inact} (1/M/s)
1	A
4	C
7	B
10	B
13	C
16	B
19	B
22	B
25	B
28	C
31	C
34	A
37	A

Caspase-9 Assay

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Caspase-9 was purchased from Europa Bioproducts (order No UBC2088) and used with a concentration of 0.00125units/ml (units defined by the manufacturer as amount of enzyme that cleaves 1 nmol of LEHD-pNA in 1h at 37°C). The assay was run as described for the caspase-8 assay except that the caspase-9 buffer additionally contained 8 % glycerol (and the substrate concentration is 50 μ M AcDEVD-AMC as opposed to 10 μ M for caspase-8).

Table 2 below shows inhibition of caspase-9 activity for selected compounds of this invention, as determined by the above method. The activity of each compound was rated according to its K_{inact} (1/M/s) value. Compounds having a k_{inact} (1/M/s) greater than 60,000 are rated "A", compounds having a k_{inact} less than 60,000 are rated "B".

Table 2. Caspase-9 Activity

Example No.	K_{inact} (1/M/s)
1	A
14	B
29	B

Anti-Fas Induced Apoptosis Assay

Cellular apoptosis may be induced by the binding of Fas ligand (FasL) to its receptor, CD95 (Fas). CD95 is one of a family of related receptors, known as death receptors, which can trigger apoptosis in cells via activation of the caspase enzyme cascade. The process is initiated by

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the binding of the adapter molecule FADD/MORT-1 to the cytoplasmic domain of the CD-95 receptor-ligand complex. Caspase-8 then binds FADD and becomes activated, initiating a cascade of events that
5 involve the activation of downstream caspases and subsequent cellular apoptosis. Apoptosis can also be induced in cells expressing CD95 eg the Jurkat E6.1 T cell lymphoma cell line, using an antibody, rather than FasL, to crosslink the cell surface
10 CD95. Anti-Fas-induced apoptosis is also triggered via the activation of caspase-8. This provides the basis of a cell-based assay to screen compounds for inhibition of the caspase-8-mediated apoptotic pathway.

15 Experimental Procedure

Jurkat E6.1 cells are cultured in complete medium consisting of RPMI-1640 (Sigma No) + 10% foetal calf serum (Gibco BRL No.10099-141) + 2mM L-glutamine (Sigma No. G-7513). The cells are
20 harvested in log phase of growth. 100ml Cells at $5-8 \times 10^5$ cells/ml are transferred to sterile 50ml Falcon centrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 100xg at room temperature. The supernatant is removed and the combined cell pellets
25 resuspended in 25ml of complete medium. The cells are counted and the density adjusted to 2×10^6 cells/ml with complete medium.

The test compound was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Sigma No. D-2650) to give
30 a 100mM stock solution. This was diluted to 400 μ M in complete medium, then serially diluted in a

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96-well plate prior to addition to the cell assay plate.

100 μ l of the cell suspension (2×10^6 cells) were added to each well of a sterile 96-well round-bottomed cluster plate (Costar No. 3790). 50 μ l of compound solution at the appropriate dilution and 50 μ l of anti-Fas antibody, clone CH-11 (Kamiya No.MC-060) at a final concentration of 10ng/ml, were added to the wells. Control wells were set up minus antibody and minus compound but with a serial dilution of DMSO as vehicle control. The plates were incubated for 16-18hrs at 37°C in 5% CO₂ and 95% humidity.

Apoptosis of the cells was measured by the quantitation of DNA fragmentation using a 'Cell Death Detection Assay' from Boehringer-Mannheim, No. 1544 675. After incubation for 16-18hrs the assay plates were centrifuged at 100xg at room temperature for 5 minutes. 150 μ l of the supernatant were removed and replaced by 150 μ l of fresh complete medium. The cells were then harvested and 200 μ l of the lysis buffer supplied in the assay kit were added to each well. The cells were triturated to ensure complete lysis and incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C. The plates were then centrifuged at 1900xg for 10 minutes and the supernatants diluted 1:20 in the incubation buffer provided. 100 μ l of this solution were then assayed exactly according to the manufacturer's instructions supplied with the kit. OD_{405nm} were measured 20 minutes after addition of the final substrate in a SPECTRAMax Plus plate reader (Molecular Devices). OD_{405nm} was plotted

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versus compound concentration and the IC_{50} values for the compounds were calculated using the curve-fitting program SOFTmax Pro (Molecular Devices) using the four parameter fit option.

5 Table 3 below shows activity for selected compounds of this invention in the FAS induced apoptosis assay, as determined by the above method. The activity of each compound is rated according to its IC_{50} (nM) value. Compounds having an IC_{50} (nM)
10 less than 200 are rated "A", compounds having an IC_{50} between 200 and 1,000 are rated "B" and compounds having an IC_{50} greater than 1,000 are rated "C".

Table 3. Activity in FAS Induced Apoptosis
Assay

Example No.	IC_{50} (nM)
1	A
4	A
7	B
10	A
13	C
16	A
19	B
22	A
25	A
28	A
31	C
34	B
37	A

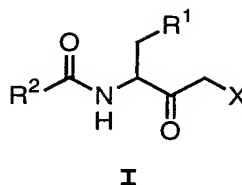
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While we have described a number of examples of this invention, it is apparent that these basic examples may be altered to provide other
5 compounds of this invention. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of this invention is to be defined by the appended claims rather than by the specific compounds that have been represented by way of example.

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We claim:

1. A compound of formula **I**:



wherein X is F or Cl;

R¹ is COOH, COO(alkyl), or an isostere thereof; and

R² is an aryl group.

2. The compound of claim 1 having one or more of the following features: (a) X is F; (b) R¹ is COOH; and/or (c) R² is an optionally substituted group selected from phenyl, naphthyl, or a five, six, nine or ten membered heteroaryl having one or two heteroatoms.

3. The compound of claim 2 having the following features: (a) X is F; (b) R¹ is COOH; and (c) R² is an optionally substituted group selected from phenyl, naphthyl, or five, six, nine or ten membered heteroaryl having one or two heteroatoms.

4. A pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing caspase-mediated diseases comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to claims 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

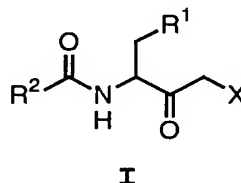
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5. A pharmaceutical composition for treating complications associated with stroke, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, meningitis, Alzheimers disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Kennedy's disease, prion disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure and various other forms of acute and chronic heart disease, atherosclerosis, ageing, burns, organ transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, hepatitis-B, -C, G, various forms of liver disease including acute alcoholic hepatitis, yellow fever, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, glomerulonephritis, renal disease, H. pylori-associated gastric and duodenal ulcer disease, HIV infection, tuberculosis, alopecia, diabetes, sepsis, Shigellosis, uveitis, inflammatory peritonitis, pancreatitis, erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves disease, autoimmune gastritis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, HIV-related encephalitis, myasthenia gravis, small bowel inchemia in disease or post surgery, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, myelodysplatic syndrome, acute and chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome.

6. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting caspase activity comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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7. A method for treating or preventing a caspase-mediated disease in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising the step of administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound of formula I:



wherein X is F or Cl;

R¹ is COOH, COO(alkyl), or an isostere thereof; and

R² is an aryl group.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound has one or more of the following features: (a) X is F; (b) R¹ is COOH; and/or (c) R² is an optionally substituted group selected from phenyl, naphthyl, or a five, six, nine or ten membered heteroaryl having one or two heteroatoms.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the compound has the following features: (a) X is F; (b) R¹ is COOH; and (c) R² is an optionally substituted group selected from phenyl, naphthyl, or a five, six, nine or ten membered heteroaryl having one or two heteroatoms.

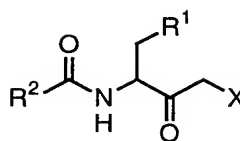
10. The method of claim 7 wherein the caspase-mediated disease is selected from the group consisting of stroke, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, meningitis, Alzheimers disease,

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Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Kennedy's disease, prion disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinal muscular atrophy, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure and various other forms of acute and chronic heart disease, atherosclerosis, ageing, burns, organ transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, hepatitis-B, -C, G, various forms of liver disease including acute alcoholic hepatitis, yellow fever, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, glomerulonephritis, renal disease, H. pylori-associated gastric and duodenal ulcer disease, HIV infection, tuberculosis, alopecia, diabetes, sepsis, Shigellosis, uveitis, inflammatory peritonitis, pancreatitis, erythematosis, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves disease, autoimmune gastritis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, HIV-related encephalitis, myasthenia gravis, small bowel inchemia in disease or post surgery, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, myelodysplastic syndrome, acute and chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome.

11. A method for treating complications associated with coronary artery bypass grafts or a method of immunotherapy for the treatment of cancer in a mammalian patient in need of such treatment comprising the step of administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound of formula I:

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**I**

wherein X is F or Cl;

R¹ is COOH, COO(alkyl), or an isostere thereof; and

R² is an aryl group.